

RF/ER-96-0035



ADMIN RECORD

**FINAL  
HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN  
FOR THE SOURCE  
REMOVAL ACTION AT  
TRENCHES T-3 AND T-4  
IHSS 110 AND 111.1**



**May 1996  
Revision 0**

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**Final Health and Safety Plan  
for the Source Removal Action at  
Trenches T-3 and T-4  
IHSSs 110 and 111.1**

**Rocky Mountain Remediation Services, L.L.C.**

**INFORMATION  
ONLY**

**May 1996**

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
1 0 INTRODUCTION	1
2 0 PROJECT PERSONNEL RESPONSIBILITIES	1
2 1 ALL PERSONNEL	1
2 2 PROJECT MANAGER	1
2 3 HEALTH AND SAFETY SUPERVISOR (HS SUPERVISOR)	4
2 4 HEALTH SAFETY SPECIALIST (HSS)	4
2 5 FIELD SUPERVISOR	5
2 6 RADIOLOGICAL MONITORING/ENGINEERING	5
2 7 SUBCONTRACTORS	5
3 0 SITE INFORMATION	7
4 0 SCOPE OF WORK	7
4 1 TASK 1 – MOBILIZATION/DEMOBILIZATION	7
4 2 TASK 2 – EXCAVATION AND SOIL PLACEMENT	7
4 3 TASK 3 – SAMPLING	8
4 4 TASK 4 – SOIL TREATMENT	8
4 5 TASK 5 – SITE RECLAMATION	8
5 0 HAZARD ASSESSMENT	8
5 1 CHEMICAL HAZARDS	8
5 1 1 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	9
5 1 2 Semi-Volatile Compounds	10
5 1 3 Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHS)	10
5 1 4 Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	10
5 1 5 Metals	10
5 2 RADIOLOGICAL HAZARDS	15
5 3 BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS	18
5 4 PHYSICAL HAZARDS	18
5 4 1 Excavating	18
5 4 2 Sampling and Debris Management	18
5 4 3 Noise Exposure	18
5 4 4 Heat and Cold Stress	19
5 4 5 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	19
5 4 6 Overhead Hazards	19
5 4 7 Traffic Hazards	19
5 5 TDU HAZARDS	19
5 6 TASK BY TASK HAZARD ANALYSIS	21

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS continued**

<b>Section</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>6 0 GENERAL HEALTH AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>21</b>
6.1 MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE	21
6 2 SAFETY TRAINING	22
6 2 1 40-Hour Basic Training	22
6 2 2 Three-Day On-Site Supervision	22
6 2 3 Radiation Safety Course	22
6 2 4 On-Site Supervisor	22
6.2 5 Radiation Control Technician (RCT)/Health and Safety Specialist (HSS)	22
6 3 SITE-SPECIFIC SAFETY BRIEFING	22
6 4 DAILY/SHIFT SAFETY AND HEALTH MEETINGS	23
6 5 ACCIDENT/INCIDENT REPORTING	23
6 5 1 Rocky Flats Procedures	23
6 6 VISITOR CLEARANCES	24
6 7 HEALTH AND SAFETY LOGBOOK	24
<b>7 0 SITE-SPECIFIC HEALTH AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>25</b>
7 1 WORK ZONES	25
7 2 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)	25
7 2 1 PPE Levels and Requirements	25
7 2 2 PPE Donning and Doffing Guidelines	28
7 3 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	28
7 3 1 Monitoring Calibration and Documentation	30
7 4 ACTION LEVELS	30
7 5 DECONTAMINATION	30
7 5 1 Personnel Decontamination	30
7 5 2 Equipment Decontamination	30
7 6 WORK PRACTICES	31
7 6 1 Confined Space Entry/Fall Protection	31
7 6 2 Spill Containment Plan	31
7 6 3 Dust Control Measures	31
7 6 4 Buddy System	31
7 6 5 Communications	31
7 6 6 Prohibited Activities	32
7 6 7 Illumination	32
7 6 8 Sanitation	32

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS continued**

<b><u>Section</u></b>	<b><u>Page</u></b>
8 0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE	32
8 1 EMERGENCY SERVICES	32
8 1 1 Emergency Phone Numbers	32
8 1 2 Rocky Flats Occupational Health Medical Facility (Building 122)	33
8 1 3 Avista Hospital	33
8 2 EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES	33
8 2 1 Injury Due to Heat	33
8 2 2 Fire/Explosion	37
8 2 3 Natural Disasters	37
8 3 EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT	37
APPENDIX A Activity Hazard Analysis Reports	38
APPENDIX B Material Data Safety Sheets	46

### **LIST OF FIGURES**

1-0 Site Development Map	2
2-2 Project Health and Safety Organization Members	3
8-1 Location of Trench T-3 and T-4 and Proximity to Central Avenue	34
8-2 Directions to RFETS Medical Center	35
8-3 Directions to Avista Hospital	36

### **LIST OF TABLES**

2-1 Project Health and Safety Organization Members	6
5-1 Physical/Chemical Characteristics of Chemicals of Concern	11
5-2 Volatile Organic Compounds Detected in Subsurface Soils of T-3 and T-4	12
5-3 Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Detected in Subsurface Soils of T-3 and T-4	13
5-4 Metals Detected in Subsurface Soils of T-3 and T-4	14
5-5 Physical/Chemical Characteristics of Radionuclides	16
5-6 Radionuclides Detected in Subsurface Soils of T-3 and T-4	17
5-7 TDU Physical/Chemical Characteristics	20
5-8 Task by Task Hazard Analysis	21
7-1 PPE Levels	27
7-2 Monitoring Action Levels	29

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This site specific Health and Safety Plan (HASP) addresses the hazards associated with each phase of site operation and establishes guidelines for the safety of personnel during the implementation of field activities associated with the Source Removal Action at Trenches T-3 and T-4, IHSSs 110 and 111.1. This work will be conducted as an accelerated action under the Final Proposed Action Memorandum for the Source Removal at Trenches T-3 and T-4, IHSSs 110 and 111.1. This work will adhere to the regulations and guidelines outlined in the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) construction standard for Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1926.65 and 1910.120 and Department of Energy (DOE) Order 5480.9A, Construction Project Safety and Health Management. The specific activities are defined in Section 4.0 of this HASP. The health and safety guidelines and requirements presented are based on a review of available information and an evaluation of potential hazards. This HASP outlines the health and safety procedures and equipment required for activities at this site to minimize the potential for exposures of field personnel. Revisions to this HASP require approval from the Project Manager, Radiological Engineering, and the Health and Safety Supervisor (HS Supervisor).

Figure 1.0 presents the site development map. The T900D trailer will be used as the project support office. The site is a flat graveled area with access to Site utilities and storage containers for material.

## 2.0 PROJECT PERSONNEL RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities and authorities of each individual relating to health and safety issues are presented below. Figure 2.1 shows the project's organization.

### 2.1 ALL PERSONNEL

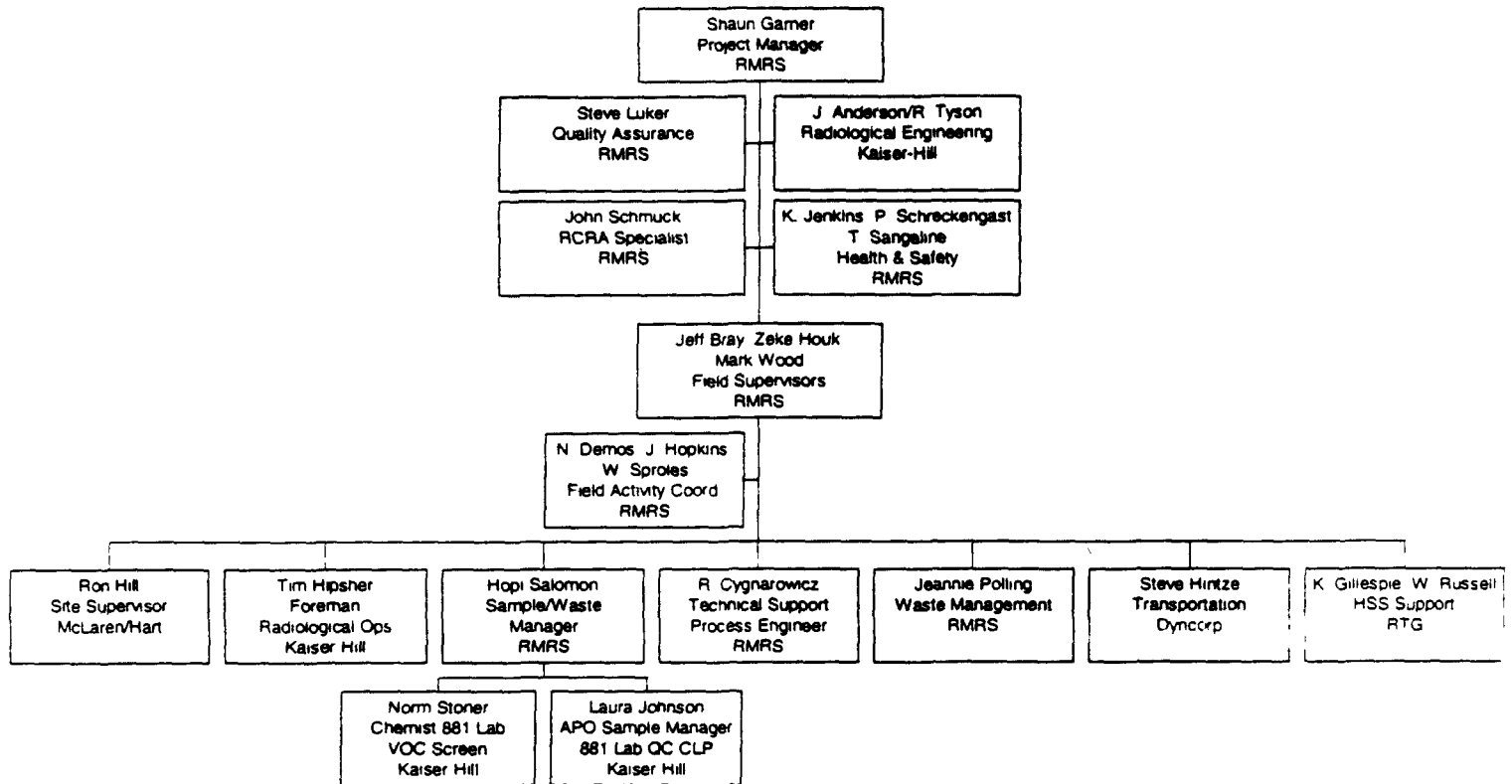
Each person is responsible for the health and safety of themselves and their co-workers, for completing tasks in a safe manner, and reporting any unsafe acts or conditions to their supervisors and/or the field supervisor. All personnel are responsible for continuous adherence to this HASP during the performance of their work. No person may work in a manner that conflicts with the safety and environmental precautions expressed in this document.

### 2.2 PROJECT MANAGER

The Project Manager is responsible for overall operations during fieldwork on the site including the safety of project personnel during site activities. The project manager is responsible for implementation of the HASP and protecting surrounding facilities and any potentially affected communities. The Project Manager's specific health and safety duties include the following:

- Managing the development and implementation of the site-specific HASP,
- Performing periodic on-site inspections to make certain that the HASP is being followed,
- Coordinating with the Health and Safety Specialist (HSS) and Health and Safety Supervisor (HS Supervisor) on health and safety matters,
- Ensuring that resources are available for all health and safety requirements, and
- Providing the appropriate monitoring and safety equipment necessary for implementing this HASP.

Figure 2.1  
 Trenches T-3 and T-4 Source Removal  
 Organization Chart





The Project Manager has the ability to authorize the following safety-related suspensions

- Temporary suspension of field activities if health and safety of personnel are endangered pending an evaluation by the HSS or the HS Supervisor, and
- Temporary suspension of an individual from field activities for infractions of the HASP pending an evaluation by the HSS and or the HS Supervisor

### **2 3 HEALTH AND SAFETY SUPERVISOR (HS SUPERVISOR)**

The HS Supervisors responsibilities are as follows

- Assist in the development and approval of the site-specific HASP,
- Develop health and safety requirements for the project,
- Provide health and safety assistance to the HSS,
- Provide assistance to the HSS in addressing health and safety issues which cannot be solved in the field, and
- Conduct weekly health and safety inspections of the project and approve changes to the HASP

### **2 4 HEALTH SAFETY SPECIALIST (HSS)**

The HASP for the Trenches T-3/T-4 Source Removal is implemented by the HSS. The HSS and ultimately the Project Manager are responsible for the safe conduct of operations. The specific health and safety duties of the HSS include the following

- Assisting the Project Manager and Field Supervisor in implementing the HASP,
- Reporting to the HS Supervisor and the Field Supervisor on health and safety matters,
- Providing a copy of the HASP to all field crews,
- Assisting the Field Supervisor/Field Team with obtaining required health and safety equipment and maintaining equipment on the site,
- Maintaining all site health and safety records and immediately reporting all safety-related incidents or accidents to the Project Manager,
- Directing health and safety activities on the site and conducting staff training and orientation of these activities,
- Conducting required health and safety monitoring including air contaminant, noise, and heat or cold stress monitoring,
- Ensuring that current medical clearance and training documentation is available,
- Monitoring compliance with the HASP and conducting site audits,
- Suspending work or otherwise limiting personnel exposures if this HASP appears to be unsuitable or inadequate, or if the health or safety of personnel is endangered,
- Directing personnel to change work practices if existing practices are deemed to be hazardous to the health and safety of personnel,
- Removing personnel from projects if their actions endanger their health and safety or the health and safety of co-workers, other workers, or the environment, and
- Implementing emergency procedures as required

## **2.5 FIELD SUPERVISOR**

The Field Supervisor, in coordination with the Project Manager and the HSS, will be responsible for the implementation of this HASP. This will include communicating site requirements to all on-site project personnel and consultation with the Project Manager and HSS. The Field Supervisors specific health and safety duties include the following:

- Enforcing the requirements of the HASP, including performing daily safety inspections of the work site,
- Stopping work, as required, to ensure personal safety and protection of property, or where life or property-threatening non-compliance with safety requirements is found,
- Observing on-site project personnel for signs of chemical or physical trauma,
- Ensuring site permits are obtained before work begins at each site,
- Informing facility personnel of activities that will be carried out in a particular month,
- Communicating with the HSS about the schedule of work at the facility,
- Ensuring that all site personnel have been given the proper medical clearance, and
- Ensuring that all site personnel have met appropriate training requirements and have the appropriate training documentation at the site

## **2.6 RADIOLOGICAL MONITORING/ENGINEERING**

The radiological engineers and radiological control technicians (RCTs) will be responsible for the following tasks:

- Implementing radiological guidelines,
- Prepare Radiological Work Permit, if needed, and post the area appropriately,
- Coordinating and documenting activities to limit radiation exposures to levels that are As Low As Reasonably Achievable (ALARA),
- Perform radiological monitoring of debris, soils, and personnel, and
- Perform air monitoring for environmental purposes

## **2.7 SUBCONTRACTORS**

Subcontractors will implement and follow this plan. The following specific responsibilities are included:

- Attend site-specific orientation and follow the requirements set forth in this plan,
- Provide to HSS copies of Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for all hazardous chemicals brought on the site, and
- Provide copies of all training and medical authorizations required by 29 CFR 1926.65 to the HSS

**TABLE 2-1  
PROJECT HEALTH AND SAFETY ORGANIZATION MEMBERS  
SITE PROJECT TRAILER (T900D) - X4310**

Name	Company/Title	Phone	Pager	Radio	Home
Aldridge, Steve	RMRS/Contractor - HSS	4816	508-2137	3719	
Anderson, Jerry	KH - Rad Engineering	6438	7336	-	
Bray, Jeff	RMRS - Field Supervisor	6698	6143	3780	
Cygnarowicz, Ciggy	RMRS - Project Engineer	2390	7477	3783	
Decker, Janet	RMRS - Site Access Coordinator	4162	5209	-	
Garner, Shaun	RMRS - Project Manager	6588	4620	3718	
Gillespie, Ken	RTG - HSS	5356	-	3733	
Hill, Ronnie D	M/H - Field Supervisor	4310	1-800-759-7243	-	
Hinsch, Rebecca	RMRS - Data Manager	5756	4589	-	
Hintze, Steve	Dyncorp - Transportation	4530	4269	4106	
Hipsher, Tim	KH - Rad Operations Supervisor	6697	3369	-	
Hopkins, John	RMRS - Field Activity	4974	1577	-	
Houk, Zeke	RMRS - Field Supervisor	3148	7454	3720	
Howell, Lee	M/H - Site Safety Officer	4310	1-800-759-7243	-	
Jenkins Ken	RMRS - Health and Safety	2833	7455	3773	
Lester Carey	M/H - Project Manager	704-587-0003			
Luker, Steve	RMRS - Quality Assurance	4455	7451	3783	
Parker, Alan	RMRS - ER Vice President	4163	6150	-	
Parker Lonnie	M/H - Alternate Site Safety	4310	-	-	
Poling, Jeannie	RMRS - Waste Operations	8107	7107	-	
Robinson Henry G	M/H - IH Review	1-908-647	-	-	
Salomon, Hopi	RMRS - Sample/Waste Manager	6627	5129	-	
Sangaline, Tonya	RMRS - HS Supervisor	5392	3052	3702	
Schmuck, John	RMRS - RCRA Specialist	6926	7933	-	
Schrekengast, Peggy	RMRS - HS Supervisor	6790	3059	-	
Sproles, Wayne	RMRS - Field Activity	5790	1245	-	
Tyson, Ann	RMRS - Accelerated Actions	4829	1011	-	
Tyson, Randall	KH - Radiological Engineering	8172	7982	3243	
Waddle Tom	IT/Tierra - HSS	4752	-	3729	
Wood Mark	RMRS - Field Supervisor	6689	5904	3796	

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### **3.0 SITE INFORMATION**

This HASP supports the source removal for Trenches T-3 and T-4. A description of past investigations, hydrogeologic conditions, and contaminant levels found within the trench boundaries is located in the Final Proposed Action Memorandum for the Source Removal at Trenches T-3 and T-4, IHSSs 110 and 111.1.

Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site (RFETS) is located northwest of Denver in Colorado. The facility consists of approximately 6,550 acres of federally owned land. Major buildings are located within a security area of approximately 400 acres. The security area is surrounded by a buffer zone of approximately 6,150 acres. The entire facility is roughly bounded by State Highway 93 on the west, State Highway 128 on the north, Indiana Street on the east, and State Highway 72 on the south. RFETS is part of the nationwide nuclear weapons complex administered by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) currently undergoing environmental restoration. Previous production activities at RFETS included fabrication of nuclear weapons components from beryllium, plutonium, stainless steel, and uranium, assembly of components, and chemical recovery and purification of recyclable transuranic radionuclides. The major classes of waste generated includes hazardous waste, radioactive waste, and mixed (hazardous and radioactive) waste.

### **4.0 SCOPE OF WORK**

The following is a summary of the tasks to be implemented during the source removal of Trenches T-3 and T-4. The tasks are described in more detail in the Final Proposed Action Memorandum for the Source Removal at Trenches T-3 and T-4, IHSSs 110 and 111.1 (PAM), the Field Sampling Plan for the Source Removal at Trenches T-3 and T-4, IHSSs 110 and 111.1 (FSP), and in Integrated Work Control Package number T0085182 (IWCP). A task-specific hazard analysis is included in Section 5.5 of this HASP and task-specific activity hazard analyses are included in Appendix A.

#### **4.1 TASK 1 – MOBILIZATION/DEMobilIZATION**

This task involves setting up the support facilities adjacent to Trenches T-3 and T-4. This will include, but not be limited to, the following tasks:

- Setting up appropriate exclusion zone (EZ), contamination reduction zone (CRZ), and project support zone (PSZ) boundaries,
- Staging a decontamination area within the CRZ,
- Mobilization, demobilization, and decontamination (if necessary) of equipment needed to complete the source removal, and
- Final cleanup of the site at the completion of the project.

#### **4.2 TASK 2 – EXCAVATION AND SOIL PLACEMENT**

This task includes excavating approximately 2,500 cubic yards of material from the trenches. A track-mounted backhoe excavator will be used to excavate the soil and debris from the trenches. The rate of excavation will meet the rate of thermal desorption processing (Task 4). The contaminated soil will be placed in the contaminated soil feed stockpile and the debris will be staged next to the trench site, then transported to the thermal desorption unit as needed to keep the thermal desorption process continuous. Excavation activities will continue until verification that

the excavation has removed soils equal to or above the remediation goals described in the PAM or bedrock and/or groundwater has been encountered. Following verification that the thermal desorption process has removed the volatile organic compounds (VOCs) per the PAM, the trenches will be backfilled with the treated soils.

#### **4.3 TASK 3 – SAMPLING**

Two types of sampling will be conducted for this project. Excavation verification samples will be used to establish the post-action condition of the soils at the boundaries of the excavation. Post-process verification samples will be taken to verify compliance with treatment standards. Samples will be collected and analyzed for the VOC contaminants of concern. Since the existing characterization data indicates that metals and semi-volatile contaminants are below cleanup levels in the trenches, no further soil sampling (for excavation and treatment purposes) will be done for those constituents. Soil samples will be collected from the treated soil stockpile for radiological isotope analysis to support backfilling the soil into the trenches.

#### **4.4 TASK 4 – SOIL TREATMENT**

Soil and debris will be treated using a low vacuum low temperature thermal desorption system (TDU). The TDU will be assembled and operated in the TDU area as shown in Figure 10. The TDU is a batch treatment system that is capable of desorbing contaminants under a non-oxidative atmosphere and low temperature such that the desorbed contaminants do not degrade and generate thermal or oxidative by-products. Trenches T-3 and T-4 are located proximal to the TDU site allowing short staging time prior to treatment in the TDUs. Operation of the TDU system will consist of the following subtasks:

#### **4.5 TASK 5 – SITE RECLAMATION**

Once treated soils are returned to the excavation site, the area will be graded and vegetated with an appropriate seed mixture in order to return this site to a natural condition.

### **5.0 HAZARD ASSESSMENT**

#### **5.1 CHEMICAL HAZARDS**

Table 5-1 presents the physicochemical characteristics for the chemicals of concern (COCs) at this site and their respective exposure limits. The Permissible Exposure Limit – Time Weighted Average (PEL-TWA) and the Threshold Limit Value – Time Weighted Average (TLV-TWA) are defined as the concentration of a chemical in air to which nearly all workers can be repeatedly exposed, day after day, for a normal eight-hour workday and a 40-hour workweek, without adverse effect. If presented, the exposure limits are the most recent published values. Physical and chemical hazards of volatile organic compounds are included.

The primary exposure pathways of concern for the COCs at this site are inhalation of contaminated particles or vapors and skin absorption. The majority of the COCs are VOCs at normal ambient temperatures and could volatilize. Air monitoring will be performed to reduce the potential for exposure (monitoring requirements are presented in Section 7.3). The COCs could also become airborne in the breathing zone as a result of dust-generating activities. Dust suppression techniques such as water spraying shall be used as required to reduce airborne exposures.

Personnel may be exposed to accidental ingestion of contaminants by hand to mouth contact after contact with contaminated materials. Ingestion of contaminants will be controlled on the site by specific prohibitions (Section 7.6.6) and requirements for decontamination (Section 7.5.1).

Skin and eye contact with some of the constituents at the site may cause skin or mucous membrane irritation. Many of those constituents can be absorbed into the bloodstream through the skin or eyes. Any body area which comes in contact with contaminated materials will be washed with soap and rinsed immediately.

#### 5.1.1 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)

Tetrachloroethene (PCE), trichloroethene (TCE), 1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA), carbon tetrachloride (CCl<sub>4</sub>), methylene chloride (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>), acetone (C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O), chloroform (CHCl<sub>3</sub>), toluene, ethylbenzene and 1,1-Dichloroethene (1,1-DCE) are the major VOCs of concern based on site history and analytical results. VOC data for trenches T-3 and T-4 is shown in Table 5-2. The primary exposure route to these VOCs is inhalation of vapors. Common uses and symptoms of exposure to the VOCs of concern are as follows:

Tetrachloroethene (PCE) is used as a solvent and a degreaser. Symptoms of inhalation exposure include irritation of the eyes, nose, and respiratory tract, nausea and vomiting. PCE targets the central nervous system (CNS), liver and kidneys.

Trichloroethene (TCE) is used as a solvent, degreaser, and for chemical synthesis. Symptoms of exposure include headaches, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, respiratory tract irritation and ventricular fibrillation. TCE targets the CNS, liver, and kidneys.

1,1,1-Trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA) is used as a degreaser, solvent, and for dry cleaning DOE coveralls. Symptoms of exposure include headaches, dizziness, uncoordination, narcosis and slowed heartbeat. Prolonged skin exposure can result in defatting dermatitis. 1,1,1-TCA targets the CNS, liver, and kidney.

Carbon tetrachloride (CCl<sub>4</sub>) is used as a solvent. It is regarded as highly toxic. Symptoms of inhalation exposure include irritation of the eyes, nose and throat, dizziness, mental confusion and incoordination. It is suspected to be a carcinogen. Carbon tetrachloride targets the CNS, liver, kidneys and lungs.

Methylene chloride is used as a degreaser, solvent, and extractant. Symptoms of exposure include irritation of the eyes, headache, nausea, dizziness, and poor concentration. Methylene chloride targets the CNS, and is metabolized to carbon monoxide, which then forms carboxyhemoglobin. Methylene chloride is a suspected human carcinogen.

Acetone is a colorless liquid with a mint-like odor. Symptoms of exposure include irritated eyes, nose, and throat, headaches, and dizziness. Acetone targets the eyes and CNS.

Chloroform is used as a cleaning agent and solvent and for pharmaceutical purposes. Symptoms of exposure include irritation of the eyes, nose and respiratory tract, dizziness, mental confusion and narcosis. Chloroform targets the CNS, liver, kidney, heart, and is a suspected human carcinogen.

Toluene is a widely used solvent. It is a clear, flammable liquid with a sweet, pungent odor. Symptoms of overexposure include irritation of the eyes and nose, fatigue, weakness, euphoria, dizziness, headache, dilated pupils, tearing of the eyes, nervousness, insomnia, dermatitis, burning of the skin, and damage to the liver and kidneys. Toluene targets the eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system, liver, and kidneys.

Ethylbenzene is a colorless liquid with an aromatic odor. Symptoms of exposure include irritated eyes, skin, and mucous membranes, headaches, dermatitis, and narcosis. Target organs include the eyes, skin, respiratory system, and CNS.

1,1 Dichloroethene is a colorless liquid or gas (above 89F) with a mild, sweet, chloroform-like odor. Symptoms include irritated eyes, upper respiratory system, skin, CNS depression, and chemical pneumonia. Target organs include the eyes, skin, respiratory system, CNS, liver, and kidneys.

### **5.1.2 Semi-Volatile Compounds**

Semi-volatile organic compounds have been detected within the subsurface soils of Trenches T-3 and T-4. Based on the concentrations detected, the potential of exposure is low and does not warrant a possible risk for exceeding action levels.

### **5.1.3 Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHS)**

PAHs detected in low concentrations in the surface and subsurface soils at these sites include benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene and others with similar characteristics. PAHs have low vapor pressures and will not present a vapor inhalation hazard. They may, however, be bound to soil particles and inhaled with airborne dusts. Dermal exposure to these compounds has the potential to cause health effects. Some of the constituents of PAHs are known carcinogens. The health hazards posed by these constituents at this site are low.

### **5.1.4 Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)**

PCBs have been detected in one sample (6.9 parts per million) within the Operable Unit Trenches area during remedial investigation activities. PCBs are a probable carcinogen. PCBs anticipated at these sites include Aroclor-1254. They are potent liver toxins and have low acute toxicity but can accumulate in fatty tissue leading to delayed health effects. Exposure to these chemicals may occur through the dermal route if workers are in direct contact with soil or materials containing PCBs. Ingestion of PCBs is possible, however, the probability of this route of exposure is greatly reduced by good personnel hygiene practices. Due to the low vapor pressure of PCBs, inhalation of vapors is not a probable route of exposure. Inhalation of PCBs bound to dust particles is possible, but the probability of exposure is low.

### **5.1.5 Metals**

Metals evaluated as potential chemicals of concern have been detected within the subsurface soils of Trenches T-3 and T-4. Based on the concentrations detected, the potential of exposure is low and does not warrant a possible risk for exceeding action levels. Metals identified as potential contaminants of concern are listed in Table 5-4.

TABLE 5-1  
PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CHEMICALS OF CONCERN

Constituent	Maximum Concentration in Soil (PPM)	PEL/TLV Exposure Limit (PPM) <sup>a</sup>	Vapor Pressure (mm Hg @ 68 F)	IDLH(b) (PPM)	Routes of Exposure	Odor Type and Threshold	Symptoms of Exposure
1,1,1 Trichloroethane (methyl chloroform)	27	350 350	100	700 00	Inhalation Ingestion Contact	sweet/etherish 16-714	Headache, CNS depression, poor equilibrium, irritated eyes, dermatitis liver damage
1,1 Dichloroethene	0 009	1 5	500	Carcinogen ND <sup>c</sup>	Inhalation Ingestion Contact	sweet 190	Irritates eyes skin throat, dizziness headache, nausea, liver and kidney dysfunction
Acetone	5100	1000 750	180	2500 00	Inhalation Ingestion Contact	sweet/fruity 100 3 6-653	Irritates eyes, nose, and throat, headache, dizziness dermatitis, CNS depression
Carbon Tetrachloride	700	2/5	91	Carcinogen 200	Inhalation Contact	etherish odor 140 584	Irritates eyes skin, CNS depression, nausea vomiting, liver and kidney injury drowsiness dizziness incoordination
Chloroform	8 8		160	Carcinogen 500	Inhalation Ingestion Contact	sweet/sulfocating 133 276	Dizziness, mental dullness anesthetic effects nausea disorientation headache fatigue liver enlargement irritated eyes skin Carcinogenic
Ethylbenzene	0 87	100 100	7	800	Inhalation Ingestion Contact	oily/solvent 09 6	Irritates eyes mucous membranes, headache dermatitis, narcosis, coma
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	13000	100 25	14	Carcinogen 150	Inhalation Ingestion Contact	etherish 2-71	Irritates eyes, nose, throat, nausea, flushed face, neck, dizziness, headache, sleepiness, skin redness, liver damage Suspected human carcinogen
Methylene Chloride	2400	500 50	350	Carcinogen 2300	Inhalation Ingestion Contact	sweet 1 2 440	Irritates eyes, skin fatigue, weakness, sleepiness, light headedness numbness and tingling in limbs, nausea Carcinogenic
Toluene	7 6	200 50	20	500	Inhalation Ingestion Contact Absorption	sweet/pungent/ benzene-like 16-37	Irritates eyes and nose, fatigue, weakness confusion, euphoria dizziness, headache dilated pupils, nervousness, muscular fatigue, insomnia, paralysis, dermatitis, liver and kidney damage
Trichloroethene	680	100 50	58	Carcinogen 1000	Inhalation Ingestion Contact	ether/solvent 5-167	Irritates eyes, nose, throat nausea, flushed face, neck, dizziness, visual disturbances, headache, sleepiness, fatigue, skin redness giddiness cardiac arrhythmias, liver damage Carcinogenic

a Exposure Limit=Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA)/ Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH) as Time Weighted Averages (TWA) The TWA concentration for a normal work day (8 to 10 hours) and a 40 hour work week to which nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed day after day without adverse effect

b IDLH = Immediate Death or Life Hazard

c ND = Not Determined



**TABLE 5-2**  
**VOCS DETECTED IN SUBSURFACE SOILS AT TRENCH T-3**

Analyte	Background Mean plus 2 Standard Deviations <sup>5</sup>	Number of Samples	Number of Detections <sup>4</sup>	Percent Detections	Concentration or Activity Range <sup>1</sup>
Volatle Organic Compounds (mg/kg) <sup>5</sup>					
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	NA	22	8	36 4	0 006-27(J)
Acetone	NA	21	8	38 1	0 036-5100(B)
Carbon tetrachloride	NA	22	10	45 5	0 004(J)-700
Chloroform	NA	22	6	27 3	0 001(J)-8 8
Ethylbenzene	NA	22	1	4 5	0 009
Methylene chloride	NA	22	16	72 7	0 003(J)
Tetrachloroethene	NA	22	20	90 9	0 002(J)
Toluene	NA	22	13	59 1	0 022-7 6(J)
Trichloroethene	NA	22	5	22 7	0 002(J)-120

**TABLE 5-2 (continued)**  
**VOCS DETECTED IN SUBSURFACE SOILS AT TRENCH T-4**

Analyte	Background Mean plus 2 Standard Deviations	Number of Samples	Number of Detections <sup>4</sup>	Percent Detections	Concentration or Activity Range <sup>1</sup>
Volatle Organic Compounds (mg/kg) <sup>5</sup>					
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	NA	18	4	22 2	0 002(J)-2 3(E)
1,1-Dichloroethene	NA	18	1	5 6	0 009
Acetone	NA	18	3	16 7	0 026(J)-120
Carbon tetrachloride	NA	18	1	5 6	0 35(E)
Chloroform	NA	18	2	11 1	0 004(J)
Ethylbenzene	NA	18	3	16 7	0 012-0 87(D,J)
Methylene chloride	NA	18	3	16 7	0 19(BJ)
Tetrachloroethene	NA	18	11	61 1	0 001(J)-37
Toluene	NA	18	10	55 6	0 003(J)-0 67(J)
Trichloroethene	NA	18	8	44 4	0 02-680

<sup>1</sup>In this column the J qualifier represents estimated results the D qualifier represents dilution results the B qualifier for organics indicates analyte was detected in blank sample and the B qualifier for metals represents estimated result

<sup>2</sup>For metals and radionuclides, only potential chemicals of concern (PCOCs) were reviewed and presented in this table

<sup>3</sup>Radionuclide activities less than or equal to zero are considered to be non-detections

<sup>4</sup>Radionuclide and metal results less than the background mean plus two standard deviations are considered to be non-detections

<sup>5</sup>Background concentrations do not exist and are not applicable for organic compounds

**TABLE 5-3**  
**SVOCs DETECTED IN SUBSURFACE SOILS AT TRENCH T-3**

Analyte	Background Mean plus 2 Standard Deviations <sup>5</sup>	Number of Samples	Number of Detections <sup>4</sup>	Percent Detections	Concentration or Activity Range <sup>1</sup>
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (mg/kg)(5)					
2-Methylnaphthalene	NA	12	2	16.7	8.0(E)-9.3(E)
2-Methylphenol	NA	12	2	16.7	0.45-0.5(DJ)
4-Methylphenol	NA	12	2	16.7	2.9-3.6(D)
Bis (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	NA	11	9	81.8	0.051(J)-6.3(D)
Di-n-butyl phthalate	NA	12	2	16.7	1.3-1.7(D)
Hexachlorobutadiene	NA	12	1	8.3	0.17(J)
Hexachloroethane	NA	12	2	16.7	0.37-1.1
Naphthalene	NA	12	2	16.7	0.96-2
Phenanthrene	NA	12	2	16.7	2.5-2.7

**TABLE 5-3 (continued)**  
**SVOCs DETECTED IN SUBSURFACE SOILS AT TRENCH T-4**

Analyte	Background Mean plus 2 Standard Deviations <sup>5</sup>	Number of Samples	Number of Detections <sup>4</sup>	Percent Detections	Concentration or Activity Range <sup>1</sup>
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (mg/kg) <sup>5</sup>					
2-Methylnaphthalene	NA	16	3	18.8	0.051(J)-0.29(J)
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	NA	16	8	50.0	0.038(J)-0.76(B)
Naphthalene	NA	16	2	12.5	0.052(J)-0.15(J)
Phenanthrene	NA	16	4	25.0	0.13(J)-.57

<sup>1</sup>In this column, the J qualifier represents estimated results, the D qualifier represents dilution results, the B qualifier for organics indicates analyte was detected in blank sample, and the B qualifier for metals represents estimated result

<sup>2</sup>For metals and radionuclides, only potential chemicals of concern (PCOCs) were reviewed and presented in this table

<sup>3</sup>Radionuclide activities less than or equal to zero are considered to be non-detections

<sup>4</sup>Radionuclide and metal results less than the background mean plus two standard deviations are considered to be non-detections

<sup>5</sup>Background concentrations do not exist and are not applicable for organic compounds

**TABLE 5-4**  
**PCOC METALS DETECTED IN SUBSURFACE SOILS AT TRENCH T-3**

Analyte	Background Mean plus 2 Standard Deviations <sup>5</sup>	Number of Samples	Number of Detections <sup>4</sup>	Percent Detections	Concentration or Activity Range <sup>1</sup>
PCOC metals above background (mg/kg) <sup>2</sup>					
Arsenic	13 2	11	11	100	1 4(B)-9 2(B)
Barium	289	11	11	100	21 9(B)-251
Cadmium	1 7	11	4	36 4	0 74-0 88
Lead	24 9	11	11	100	3 1-86 4
Manganese	901 6	11	11	100	1 3(B)-1440(B)
Silver	24 6	11	7	63 6	1 1-96 5

**TABLE 5-4 (continued)**  
**PCOC METALS DETECTED IN SUBSURFACE SOILS AT TRENCH T-4**

Analyte	Background Mean plus 2 Standard Deviations <sup>5</sup>	Number of Samples	Number of Detections <sup>4</sup>	Percent Detections	Concentration or Activity Range <sup>1</sup>
PCOC metals above background (mg/kg) <sup>3</sup>					
Arsenic	13 2	16	15	93 8	3 6-11 5
Barium	289	16	16	100	34 4-153
Cadmium	1 7	12	6	50 0	0 35(B)-10 5
Lead	24 9	16	16	100	3 6-59 5
Manganese	901 6	16	16	100	66 5-944
Silver	24 6	14	10	71 4	0 91(B)-68 5

<sup>1</sup>In this column the J qualifier represents estimated results the D qualifier represents dilution results, the B qualifier for organics indicates analyte was detected in blank sample, and the B qualifier for metals represents estimated result

<sup>2</sup>For metals and radionuclides only potential chemicals of concern (PCOCs) were reviewed and presented in this table

<sup>3</sup>Radionuclide activities less than or equal to zero are considered to be non-detections

<sup>4</sup>Radionuclide and metal results less than the background mean plus two standard deviations are considered to be non-detections

<sup>5</sup>Background concentrations do not exist and are not applicable for organic compounds

## 5.2 RADIOLOGICAL HAZARDS

Current information about the trenches area indicates the presence of above-background and variable concentrations of the radionuclides Am-241, Pu-239/240, and possibly isotopes of uranium in surface soil. The physical and chemical characteristics of radionuclides are described below and summarized in Table 5-5. Concentration of radionuclides detected at this site are listed in Table 5-6.

Above-background concentrations of Am-241, Pu-239/240, Uranium-233/234 (U-233/234), U-235 and U-238 have been identified in subsurface soils for the trenches locations. Occasional above-background concentrations also have been identified for the radionuclides radium-226 (Ra-226), tritium (H-3), and strontium-89, 90 (Sr-89,90), but the frequency of detection and/or pattern of distribution for these latter nuclides indicates that their presence may reflect the variation of background radioactivity.

Alpha, beta, and/or gamma radiations are emitted by one or more of the radionuclides identified above for surface and subsurface potential contaminants. Alpha radiation is non-penetrating and is an internal hazard (hazardous only if the radioactive material emitting the radiation is taken into the body). Beta radiation is moderately penetrating and is both an internal hazard and an external hazard (the radioactive material is outside the body) to near-surface tissue such as the skin and the lenses of the eyes. Gamma radiation can be highly penetrating and are both an internal hazard and an external hazard to the whole body.

The primary radiological hazard associated with this project is from the alpha radiation that could be associated with an intake of Am-241 or Pu-239/240 through inhalation, ingestion, or injection into a wound. Of these three pathways, inhalation and ingestion would be the most important because dermal absorption would not be a significant pathway for the radionuclides involved.

High radiation doses, which could result in acute radiation effects, would not occur from radionuclide concentrations that have been measured at the work area. The primary hazard associated with low radiation doses is a possible increased risk of cancer. An increased risk of adverse hereditary and in utero exposure effects also may be associated with low radiation doses. The risk of intake of radioactive materials through inhalation is low and can be further minimized by avoiding unnecessary soil disturbance and re-suspension. Full-face air particulate respiratory protection is required if airborne radioactivity concentrations exceed prescribed threshold levels. The risk of intake through ingestion also is low and can be further minimized by following good hygienic practices such as wearing gloves, washing hands after working in contaminated soil areas, and not smoking, drinking, or eating in and around the contaminated areas.

Table 5-5  
Physical/Chemical Characteristics of Radionuclides

Constituent	Maximum Concentration in Soil (PPM)	PEL/TLV Exposure Limit (PPM)*	Physical/Chemical Characteristics	Routes of Exposure	IDLH*	Symptoms of Exposure
<b>Radionuclides</b>						
Americium 241	12 99	5 rem/yr (ALARA)	Silvery, somewhat malleable radioactive metal	Inhalation Injection Injection	Carcinogen	No acute symptoms from low level exposure
Plutonium 239/240	20 78	5 rem/yr (ALARA)	Silvery, radioactive material	Inhalation Injection Injection	Carcinogen	No acute symptoms from low level exposure
Uranium 233/234	191 7	05 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Silvery, radioactive material	Inhalation Injection Injection	Carcinogen 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	No acute symptoms from low level exposure
Uranium 238	113 1	5 rem/yr (ALARA) 05 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Silvery, radioactive material	Inhalation Injection Injection	Carcinogen 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	No acute symptoms from low level exposure

\*mg/m<sup>3</sup> are for chemical properties

**TABLE 5-6**  
**PCOC RADIONUCLIDES DETECTED IN SUBSURFACE SOILS AT TRENCH T-3**

Analyte	Background Mean plus 2 Standard Deviations <sup>5</sup>	Number of Samples	Number of Detections <sup>4</sup>	Percent Detections	Concentration or Activity Range <sup>1</sup>
PCOC radionuclides above background (pCi/g) <sup>2, 3</sup>					
Americium-241	0 012	12	12	100	0 0007-0 598
Plutonium-239/240	0 018	12	12	100	0 009-3 12
Strontium-89/90	0 747	12	9	75	0 008(J)-0 748(J)
Tritium (pCi/l)	395 211	12	12	100	0 536-333(J)
Uranium-233/234	2 643	12	12	100	0 551-14 4
Uranium-235	0 114	12	12	100	0 0097(J)-0 751
Uranium-238	1 485	12	12	100	0 628-26 4

**TABLE 5-6 (continued)**  
**PCOC RADIONUCLIDES DETECTED IN SUBSURFACE SOILS AT TRENCH T-4**

Analyte	Background Mean plus 2 Standard Deviations <sup>5</sup>	Number of Samples	Number of Detections <sup>4</sup>	Percent Detections	Concentration or Activity Range <sup>1</sup>
PCOC radionuclides above background (pCi/g) <sup>2, 3</sup>					
Americium-241	0 012	16	16	100	0 002(J)-5 91
Plutonium-239/240	0 018	16	16	100	0 003(J)-16 6
Strontium-89/90	0 747	10	10	100	0 002(J)-0 586(J)
Tritium (pCi/l)	395 211	10	10	100	57 8(J)-211(J)
Uranium-233/234	2 643	16	16	100	0 449-191 7
Uranium-235	0 114	16	16	100	0 008(J)-11 5
Uranium-238	1 485	16	16	100	0 543-113 1

<sup>1</sup>In this column the J qualifier represents estimated results the D qualifier represents dilution results, the B qualifier for organics indicates analyte was detected in blank sample and the B qualifier for metals represents estimated result

<sup>2</sup>For metals and radionuclides only potential chemicals of concern (PCOCs) were reviewed and presented in this table

<sup>3</sup>Radionuclide activities less than or equal to zero are considered to be non-detections

<sup>4</sup>Radionuclide and metal results less than the background mean plus two standard deviations are considered to be non-detections

<sup>5</sup>Background concentrations do not exist and are not applicable for organic compounds

### **5.3 BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS**

During field work at this site, personnel may encounter a wide variety of insects including bees, mosquitoes, and spiders. Field personnel are encouraged to use insect repellent when mosquitoes are present.

Stings of bees and wasps may cause serious allergic reactions in certain individuals. Personnel with known insect allergies or sensitivities should notify the HSS before field work begins. Ticks are parasites that feed on the blood of an animal/human host and can carry several severe diseases, the least severe bringing several days of fever and pain and the worst causing brain damage. Poisonous snakes or spiders may also be encountered at the site. Personnel should visually check before reaching into a covered area and walking through grassy or debris-strewn areas. If a person is bitten by snake or spider, call extension 2911 and immediately transport the person to the RFETS medical center.

### **5.4 PHYSICAL HAZARDS**

#### **5.4.1 Excavating**

Entry into the excavated portions greater than four feet deep will not be permitted unless a modification is made to this HASP. Personnel not involved directly with excavation activities will remain at least twenty feet from the trackhoe while it is in operation and all personnel shall stay at least six feet from the excavation boundary. Personnel will only be allowed to approach within six feet of the excavation when wearing a full body harness and an appropriate lifeline attached to a stationary body. The area of excavation will be cleared of underground and aboveground utilities prior to beginning activities.

#### **5.4.2 Sampling and Debris Management**

Personnel collecting trench verification and process verification samples and performing debris management will adhere to the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) requirements defined in Section 7.2. Continuous air monitoring will be conducted if sample collection is occurring in PPE that is less than Level B. Periodic air monitoring will be conducted if sample collection is occurring in Level B PPE.

#### **5.4.3 Noise Exposure**

Work at these sites will be conducted with high noise levels from the operation of heavy equipment. Excessive noise exposure can cause both temporary and permanent effects on hearing. The temporary effects of excessive noise include ringing in the ears, interference with communication, and hearing threshold changes. The effect of long-term excessive noise includes varying degrees of noise-induced loss. Regulations require that hearing protection be used when noise levels exceed 85 decibels (dB) averaged over an eight-hour day. Hearing protection is required at this site for exposures of greater than 85 dB for any length of time. In the absence of instrumentation, an appropriate rule of thumb is that when normal conversation is difficult at a distance of two to three feet, hearing protection is required. However, noise monitoring may be performed to determine employee exposure.

#### 5.4.4 Heat and Cold Stress

Warm temperatures and high humidity could occur during this project. Cold temperatures could also occur during work at these sites. These environmental conditions increase the risk of heat or cold stress during field activities. Monitoring will be conducted for exposure to heat and cold stress with the action levels and work/rest regimen based on the latest published values by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

#### 5.4.5 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

The PPE which may be required for some activities (coveralls and respirators) places a physical strain on the wearer. When PPE such as respirators, gloves, and protective clothing are worn, visibility, hearing, and manual dexterity are impaired. The risk of heat stress may increase depending on the level of PPE required.

#### 5.4.6 Overhead Hazards

Special precautions must be taken when operating machinery (such as a trackhoe, front end loader, or Bobcat) in the vicinity of personnel or overhead electrical power lines. Contact with electricity can cause shock, burns, and can result in death. All overhead electrical power lines are considered to be energized and dangerous.

#### 5.4.7 Traffic Hazards

Employees will exhibit special caution in areas where machinery and vehicles are operating. Due to the operator's restricted vision inside the trackhoe cab, personnel (with exception of the spotter and field supervisor) will stay at least twenty feet away from the trackhoe during operation. Personnel within the exclusion zone will wear reflective vests to assist in remaining visible at all times.

### 5.5 TDU HAZARDS

There are both physical and chemical hazards associated with the TDU. The physical/chemical characteristics of the propylene glycol used in the chiller unit and the propane used to fire the desorption beds are presented in Table 5-7. Hydrogen is the carrier gas for the flame ionization detectors (FID) to be used in support of both the TDU and the Excavation. The physical/chemical characteristics of hydrogen are presented in Table 5-7. The MSDS's for propylene glycol, hydrogen, and propane can be found in Appendix B.

The physical hazards include hot surfaces, moving parts, and electrocution. **With the exception of emergency shutdown, only McLaren/Hart personnel will operate the TDU system.**



**TABLE 5-7**  
**TDU PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CHEMICALS**

Contaminant (Synonyms) (Abbreviation) CAS No.	PEL (OSHA)/ TLV (ACGIH)	IDLH	Physical/Chemical Characteristics	Routes of Exposure	First Aid	Exposure Symptoms
Propylene Glycol (Sierra Antifreeze- Coolant) 57 55-6	None None	None	Dark Green, slightly viscous almost odorless liquid Fl pt 211° F IP ? LEL 32.4% UEL 17.4% VP <0.1 mm	Inhalation Ingestion Contact	Flush and wash affected area immediately, artificial respiration, seek medical attention	Eye, skin irritation CNS
Hydrogen (Protium) 1333-74-0	None None Simple Asphyxiant	None Simple Asphyxiant	Colorless gas Fl pt NA IP 13.598 eV LEL 4.0% UEL 75.0% VP unknown	Inhalation	Respiratory support	Asphyxiation
Propane (Dimethylmethane) (n-Propane) (Propyl hydride) 74 98-6	1000 ppm 1000 ppm	2100 ppm	Colorless, odorless gas A foul smelling odorant is often used when used for fuel purposes Fl pt NA (Gas) IP 11.07 eV LEL 2.1% UEL 9.5% VP 8.4 atm at 70°F	Inhalation Contact	Treatment of frostbite, artificial respiration, seek medical attention	Dizziness, excitation, frostbite

The propane tank and lines leading to the TDU will be installed and operated in accordance with 26 CFR 1926.153 and will be inspected and tested for leaks prior to use.

## 5.6 TASK BY TASK HAZARD ANALYSIS

Table 5-8 presents a task by task hazard analysis for each location based on the hazards listed in the above sections. The hazard evaluation for each activity is based on the following criteria:

- Low – activities are likely to result in no exposure to hazards
- Moderate – activities are likely to result in hazard exposure below established exposure limits
- High – activities are likely to result in hazard exposures near or above established exposure limits

**TABLE 5-8  
TASK BY TASK HAZARD ANALYSIS**

Task (includes T-3/T-4)	Biological	Chemical	Physical	Radiological
Site mobilization/field screening	Low	Low	Low	Low
Perform radiological monitoring	Low	Low	Low	Low
Excavate/segregate soils	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Transport contaminated soils	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Trench verification sampling	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Treat contaminated soils	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Process verification sampling	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate
Debris management	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Transport treated soil (operator)	Low	Low	Low	Low
Management/backfill of treated soils	Low	Low	Low	Moderate
Decontamination activities	Low	Low to Moderate	Low	Low to Moderate
Grade/replant area	Low	Low	Low	Low

## 6.0 GENERAL HEALTH AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

All on-site employees who are required to work in the Exclusion Zone (EZ) (see Section 7.1) must obtain health and safety clearance by the Field Supervisor and HSS before beginning work at this site. Because of the long duration of this project and the potential for many different employees to be involved, personnel entering the T-3/T-4 work area will be required to have a badge verifying all training requirements for their job being performed have been met. This badge will be distributed and approved by the Field Supervisor or HSS.

### 6.1 MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE

Personnel assigned to field activities must participate in a medical surveillance program, in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.65 (f), with subsequent certification by an occupational physician for physical fitness and ability to perform hazardous waste operations, including the ability to wear both an air purifying and a supplied air respirator. Radiation dosimeters and bioassay testing will be furnished by Rocky Flats as necessary for personnel working on this project.

## **6.2 SAFETY TRAINING**

Employees will not participate in field activities until they have been trained to a level required by their job function and responsibility. Trainers will have received a level of training higher than and including the subject matter of the level of instruction they are providing. All training and field experience will be certified. Training requirements are discussed below.

### **6.2.1 40-Hour Basic Training**

Personnel assigned to field activities must have completed the 40-hour basic health and safety training required under 29 CFR 1910.120 and must have received the annual eight-hour refresher training.

Workers on the site for a specific limited task (i.e., delivery personnel), and who are unlikely to be exposed to levels over the permissible exposure limits, can receive a minimum of 24 hours of instruction on OSHA requirements.

### **6.2.2 Three-Day On-Site Supervision**

Personnel assigned to field activities will be required to receive a minimum of three days of on-site training under the supervision of a trained and experienced supervisor. On-site time under supervision will be documented.

### **6.2.3 Radiation Safety Course**

All field employees shall be required to receive a Rocky Flats radiation worker safety course as appropriate for their level of work.

### **6.2.4 On-Site Supervisor**

The on-site field supervisor must have completed the basic 40-hour training course, three days of on-site supervision, and at least eight hours of specialized training on managing hazardous waste operations. The eight hours of specialized training shall include instruction covering the site health and safety program, employee training program, personal protective equipment program, spill containment procedures, and health hazard monitoring procedures and techniques.

### **6.2.5 Radiation Control Technician (RCT)/Health and Safety Specialist (HSS)**

The RCT and HSS must complete the 40-hour training, three days of on-site supervision, the Department of Energy RCT Core Academics Exam, and training on their specific industrial hygiene and/or radiological instruments to be used.

## **6.3 SITE-SPECIFIC SAFETY BRIEFING**

A site-specific safety briefing will be conducted for all employees, including subcontractors, prior to commencement of field activities. The following topics will be discussed at this briefing:

- Names of health and safety personnel and alternates responsible for site health and safety
- Health and safety organization
- Hazards at the site
- Exposure risk
- Personal protective equipment to be used

- Personnel and equipment decontamination procedures
- Air monitoring
- Emergency procedures

If an off-site vendor is used to perform parts of this project, then the following items will also be discussed

- Employee rights and responsibilities
- General subcontractor, lower-tier subcontractor and/or vendor responsibilities
- Location of the approved Health and Safety Plan
- First aid and medical facilities
- The Hazard Communications Program
- Employee access to exposure monitoring data and medical records
- Construction hazard recognition and the procedures for reporting or correcting unsafe conditions
- Procedures for reporting accidents or incidents
- Fire prevention and control
- Alcohol and drug abuse policy
- Actions for safety infractions and violations

It is the employees responsibility to ensure he/she is familiar with the HASP contents relating to their specific job tasks. If at anytime, an employee does not feel they understand the contents of the HASP, another briefing shall be administered. Once the briefing is completed and employees understand the contents of the HASP, each employee will be required to sign the Safety Compliance Agreement acknowledging they understand and agree to comply with this HASP.

If a new employee who has not gone through the site-specific safety orientation meeting is assigned to the site, the HSS must present a similar briefing to the new employee before he or she participates in any field activities. All new employees must sign the safety compliance agreement form before beginning field work for this project.

#### **6.4 DAILY/SHIFT SAFETY AND HEALTH MEETINGS**

Daily/shift pre-work safety briefings for construction site employees will be conducted. The briefings will address the day's planned activities, reminders of safety responsibilities, and a discussion of any safety concerns. These meetings will be documented.

#### **6.5 ACCIDENT/INCIDENT REPORTING**

##### **6.5.1 Rocky Flats Procedures**

The HSS will notify the Field Supervisor who will notify the Project Manager of any accidents or incidents that occur during field activities. It is the Project Manager's responsibility to ensure the appropriate personnel are notified of the accident/incident. The HSS will also submit a completed DOE Form F 5484 X for any of the following incidents:

"Recordable" occupational injuries or illnesses as defined below

- 1 OCCUPATIONAL INJURY is any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, or amputation that results from a work accident or from an exposure involving a single incident in the work environment that requires more than standard first aid

Note Conditions resulting from animal or insect bites, or one-time exposure to chemicals, are considered to be injuries

- 2 OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS of an employee is any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases that may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact with a toxic material
- 3 PROPERTY DAMAGE LOSSES of \$1,000 or more are reported as follows. Accidents that cause damage to DOE property, regardless of fault, or accident wherein DOE may be liable for damage to a second party, are reportable if damage is \$1,000 or more. Include damage to facilities, inventories, equipment, and properly parked motor vehicles. Exclude damage resulting from a DOE-reportable vehicle accident
- 4 GOVERNMENT MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS resulting in damages of \$250 or more, or involving injury, are reported unless the government vehicle is not at fault, damage of less than \$250 is sustained by the government vehicle, and no injury is inflicted on the government vehicle occupants

Accidents are also reportable to DOE if

- Damage to DOE property is greater than or equal to \$250 and the driver of a government vehicle is at fault
- Damage to any private property or vehicle is greater than or equal to \$250 and the driver of a government vehicle is at fault
- Any person is injured and the driver of a government vehicle is at fault

## 6.6 VISITOR CLEARANCES

All visitors to the site must be cleared by Rocky Flats security personnel. Any visitor to the work site will be given a site-specific safety orientation by the HSS as described in Section 6.3. Prior to entering a work site, visitors will provide the HSS with documentation of training required by Section 6.2. Any visitors who do not provide documentation will not be allowed into the EZ or contamination reduction zone (CRZ) (see Section 7.1).

## 6.7 HEALTH AND SAFETY LOGBOOK

A separate health and safety logbook and sign in/sign out log shall be maintained by the HSS and turned in to the Project Manager once the project is completed. The Project Manager will then turn the project logbooks and documents to the environmental records management group. Logged information shall include (1) summary of daily health and safety issues, (2) all measurements taken, (3) types of monitoring conducted, (4) description of unforeseen hazards and steps taken to mitigate hazards, (5) safety infractions, if any, (6) accidents and injuries, and (7) all other significant health and safety items.

## **7.0 SITE-SPECIFIC HEALTH AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS**

### **7.1 WORK ZONES**

The site will be divided into three basic zones (1) Exclusion Zone, (2) Contamination Reduction Zone, and (3) the Project Support Zone. The EZ include areas of high physical, chemical, or radiological hazards. Only authorized personnel are permitted within the EZs. An example of an EZ is an area around any intrusive activity or areas where respiratory protection is required. The EZ will be clearly marked with banner tape, fencing or other high visibility markings.

The Contamination Reduction Zone (CRZ) or decontamination area is the corridor through which all authorized personnel may enter or exit from the exclusion zone. The CRZ contains decontamination equipment and containers for disposable outerwear, etc. The CRZ is located on the upwind side of the EZ. Entrances and exits are clearly marked with high visibility items such as traffic cones, banner tape or other high visibility markings.

The Project Support Zone (PSZ) contains personnel who perform support functions for the physical work and a break area. It is upwind of the CRZ. Managers, spare equipment, etc. are generally located in the PSZ. Personnel exiting the EZ must be decontaminated prior to entering the PSZ.

### **7.2 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

#### **7.2.1 PPE Levels and Requirements**

##### **Level D**

- Transportation operators (assumes driver stays in climate-controlled cab during activity)
- Site mobilization
- Perform radiological screening prior to excavation starting
- Perform radiological surveys on personnel and equipment leaving the exclusion zone
- Collect process verification soil samples of treated soil
- Reclaim the site (grade and vegetate) to conditions comparable to the surrounding area

##### **Modified Level D**

- Collect trench verification soil samples of excavation boundaries (after excavation is considered complete)
- Decon of equipment used during trench verification sampling
- Backfill the treated soil or other selected clean fill into excavation
- Manage treated soil or debris

### **Level C**

Due to the presence of specific constituents (1,1-dichloroethene, carbon tetrachloride, and chloroform), conditions are not appropriate for the use of air purifying respirators. If atmospheric conditions indicate the need for respiratory protection, Level B protection will be used. If Personal Air Sampling data indicates Level C is appropriate, a modification will be made to this HASP.

### **Level B**

- Excavate, containerize, and cover (if applicable) contaminated soil and debris
- Equipment operators will be allowed to dress in modesty clothing and company coveralls but will be required to maintain Level B PPE for respiratory protection
- Manage excavated VOC contaminated debris
- Collect soil samples from VOC contaminated soils
- Field decontamination of VOC contaminated sampling equipment, heavy machinery, and miscellaneous field equipment

**TABLE 7-1  
PPE LEVELS**

U.S. EPA PPE LEVEL	REQUIRED PPE
D	1 Disposable coveralls, cotton coveralls, or work clothes 2 Safety glasses with side shields 3 Steel-toed shoes 4 Disposable shoe covers (when required by RWP) 5 Hard hat (where overhead hazards exists) 6 Ear protection (when activities exceed 85dB) 7 Reflective vests in the excavation exclusion zone during use of heavy equipment 8 Work gloves if required
Modified D	9 Tyvek (or equivalent) coveralls or 10 Saranex (or equivalent) coveralls when working with liquids or sludges or 11 Coated Tyvek (or equivalent), when working with liquids or sludges 12 Nitrile gloves (or equivalent) 13 Safety glasses with side shields 14 Steel-toed shoes 15 Disposable shoe covers (when required) 16 Hard hat (where overhead hazards exist) 17 Ear protection (when activities exceed 85dB) 18 Reflective vests in the excavation exclusion zone during use of heavy equipment
C	19 DOE coveralls or surgical clothing [inner] and 20 Tyvek (or equivalent) coveralls [outer] or 21 Saranex (or equivalent) coveralls when working with liquids or sludges [outer] or 22 coated Tyvek (or equivalent) when working with liquids or sludges [outer] 23 Inner Nitrile gloves (or equivalent) 24 Outer Nitrile gloves (or equivalent) 25 Steel-toed shoes 26 Disposable shoe covers 27 Hard hat (where overhead hazards exist) 28 Full-face respirator with combination dust and organic vapor cartridges 29 Ear protection (when activities exceed 85dB) 30 Reflective vests in the excavation exclusion zone during use of heavy equipment
B	31 DOE coveralls or surgical clothing (inner) and 32 Tyvek (or equivalent) coveralls (outer) or 33 Saranex (or equivalent) coveralls when working with liquids or sludges (outer) or 34 coated Tyvek (or equivalent) when working with liquids or sludges (outer) 35 Inner Nitrile gloves (or equivalent) 36 Outer Nitrile gloves (or equivalent) 37 Steel-toed shoes 38 Disposable shoe covers 39 Hard hat (where overhead hazards exist) 40 Air line or self-contained breathing apparatus 41 Ear protection (when activities exceed 85 dB) 42 Reflective vests in the excavation exclusion zone during use of heavy equipment



## 7.2.2 PPE Donning and Doffing Guidelines

The following guidelines are required when Level C PPE or higher is required for a task. No person shall be allowed to enter the EZ if they are not wearing the appropriate PPE.

### Donning Guidelines

- 1 Remove personal clothes in a clean location
- 2 Put on work clothes or coveralls
- 3 Put on required outer protective clothing
- 4 Tape the legs of the coveralls to chemical resistant boots
- 5 Put on respirator with cartridges (level C) or facepiece (level B)
- 6 Put on inner-chemical resistant gloves
- 7 Put on outer chemical-resistant gloves
- 8 Perform positive and negative pressure-fit check
- 9 Tape up wrists and ankle seams, if required
- 10 Put on hard hat, if required
- 11 Attach to air line or don self-contained breathing apparatus (level B)

### Doffing Guidelines

- 1 Enter CRZ. Receive whole body "frisk" (if required)
- 2 Remove tape
- 3 Remove outer boots, if applicable
- 4 Place PPE in drums or plastic bags
- 5 Remove outer gloves
- 6 Remove respirator facepiece
- 7 Remove outer Tyvek or Saranex
- 8 Remove inner gloves
- 9 Wash hands and face
- 10 Clean and sanitize respirator

## 7.3 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Direct-reading real-time monitoring will be conducted in accordance with Table 7-2. The following industrial hygiene equipment or equivalent equipment will be used:

- A organic vapor detector (OVD) (photoionization [PID]) with an 11.7 eV lamp (or higher) or a flame ionization detector
- A Bicon Frisk technician with an A-100 probe and a Ludlum Model 31 with a 44-9 probe (or equivalent) will be used to monitor equipment surfaces and PPE for the presence of fixed and removable radioisotopes. A Bicon FIDLER with a G-5 probe will be used to monitor prior to and during any intrusive activities
- A MiniRam will be used to monitor airborne dust levels
- Heat Stress Monitoring – A wet bulb globe thermometer (WBGT) will be used to monitor environmental factors contributing to heat stress

- An NE Electra with a dual alpha-beta probe will be used to monitor equipment surfaces and PPE for fixed plus removable contamination as well as personnel monitoring
- Cold Stress Monitoring – Adequate insulated dry clothing must be provided to workers if work is performed below 40°F (4°C). At temperatures of 36°F (20°C) or less, it is imperative that employees whose clothing becomes wet be immediately provided with a change of clothing and treated for hypothermia. Special protection of the hands is required to maintain manual dexterity for prevention of accidents.
- A sound level meter and noise dosimetry will be used to measure sound levels that workers are exposed to.
- Personal sampling pumps will be used to conduct personal integrated sampling for volatile organic compounds. Sampling for volatile contaminants will be conducted during excavation and sampling operations. Monitors will be placed on the trackhoe operator and personnel considered to be most at risk for potential exposure to VOCs. Samples will be analyzed for all volatile organic compounds of concern. Results will be summarized and employees will receive results in writing within five days of obtaining the results. All sampling records and results will be turned over to the RMRS Project Manager at the completion of the project. The RMRS Project Manager will then submit the files to Document Control.

**TABLE 7-2  
MONITORING ACTION LEVELS**

Hazard	Instrument	Action Level	Action(s) to be Taken
Organic vapors	PID or FID	0 ppm	Level D, no respiratory protection
		> background <sup>1</sup>	Level B respiratory protection
Explosive atmospheres	Combustible Gas Indicator	> 10% of lower explosive limit	Stop work notify Field Supervisor/Project Manager
Dust	MiniRam	< 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Respirators not required
Noise	Sound Level Meter	<85 dBA	No hearing protection required
		>85 dBA/100 cm <sup>2</sup>	Hearing protection required – noise dosimetry <sup>2</sup>
Alpha contamination (fixed & removable)	NE Technology Electra	<300 dpm fixed + removable	Continue work
		>100 dpm fixed + removable	Continue work, notify Field Supervisor and Radiological Engineering
Alpha contamination (removable)	Ludlum 2929	< 20 dpm/100cm <sup>2</sup> removable	Continue work
		> 20 dpm/100cm <sup>2</sup> removable	Continue work notify Field Supervisor and Radiological Engineering
Beta Contamination (fixed & removable)	NE Technology Electra	<15,000 dpm/100cm <sup>2</sup> fixed + removable	Continue work
		>15 000 dpm/100cm <sup>2</sup> fixed + removable	Continue work notify Field Supervisor and Radiological Engineering
Beta Contamination (removable)	Ludlum 2929	<1000 dpm/100cm <sup>2</sup> removable	Continue work
		>1000 dpm/100cm <sup>2</sup> removable	Continue work notify Field Supervisor and Radiological Engineering
Gamma Radiation	Bicron FIDLER Detector	<5000 cpm gross	Do not segregate soil or debris
		>5000 cpm gross	Segregate soil or debris notify Field Supervisor and Radiological Engineering, document in field logbook

<sup>1</sup>Above background sustained in the breathing zone

<sup>2</sup>If personnel are exposed to noise in excess of 86 dBA average they must be included in a hearing conservation program

### **7.3.1 Monitoring Calibration and Documentation**

The PID or FID, sound level meter, noise dosimeter, Electra, Ludlum, Bicron meter, and MiniRam will be calibrated and/or checked for performance, at least once each day it is in use, and operated according to the manufacturer's guidelines or site procedures. Instruments will be factory calibrated annually or at the frequency recommended by the manufacturer. Breathing zone sampling pumps will be calibrated each day before and after sampling. Response checks will be completed as necessary. Calibration records will be maintained with Health and Safety documentation.

Daily instrument readout documentation will be maintained by the HSS. A report summarizing monitoring results must be written as part of the safety completion report at the end of this project. At a minimum, a record of all breathing zone concentrations, as measured by approved field personnel, is to be included in the monitoring report. Records of exposure will be maintained in the project's Health and Safety file.

### **7.4 ACTION LEVELS**

Acceptable limits for contaminants on this site are those recommended in the most recent Permissible Exposure Limits (PEL) listed in 29 CFR 1910.1000 and/or ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Exposure Indices. Action levels will be set at no more than half of the more restrictive value, PEL or TLV with instrument response factors and exposure limits for mixtures in mind. It is assumed that contaminants with low vapor pressures would not be detected by the PID. The acceptable limits for radionuclides are listed in 10 CFR 835, Occupational Radiological Protection. Minimum action levels for changes in PPE levels and for notification requirements are shown in Table 7-2.

### **7.5 DECONTAMINATION**

Contamination prevention techniques will be used wherever feasible. Monitoring equipment will be wrapped in plastic to prevent possible contamination and to minimize decontamination, to the extent possible, without interfering with their function. The plastic will be discarded as contaminated waste after each day's use.

#### **7.5.1 Personnel Decontamination**

Personnel exiting the EZ will be decontaminated before leaving the CRZ. Primary decontamination will be done at the border of the EZ and CRZ. Located between the EZ and PSZ, the CRZ provides a transition zone between the contaminated and clean areas of the site.

The PSZ is an uncontaminated area from which operations will be directed. It is essential that contamination from the site be kept out of this area.

Disposable coveralls, gloves or outer boot coverings, if worn, will be discarded in the properly labeled container. If cotton coveralls or work clothes are worn, they will be removed prior to leaving RFETS and street clothes will be donned.

Decontamination for Modified Level D, Level C and Level B will be per Section 7.2.2.

#### **7.5.2 Equipment Decontamination**

Equipment decontamination is included in Rocky Flats Environmental Restoration Projects Division Operating Procedures FO 03, FO 04 and FO 06. The handling of decontamination water is found in FO 05 and FO 07.

## **7 6 WORK PRACTICES**

### **7 6 1 Confined Space Entry/Fall Protection**

Confined space entry is not authorized for this project. If it is determined during the course of field activities that a confined space entry (i.e., entry into the excavation) is required, an addendum to this HASP will be required. Fall protection for project personnel will be required for any personnel tasked to work 5 feet above ground surface or for any personnel approaching within 6 feet of the excavation (when the excavation is equal to or greater than 5 feet in depth). Fall protection will consist of a full body harness and an appropriate lifeline attached to a stationary body.

### **7 6 2 Spill Containment Plan**

This section discusses the RFETS incidental release response actions and occurrence reporting requirements (DOE Order 5000.3). The excavation and treatment activities will cause incidental spills of contaminated soil and/or debris. The Field Implementation Plan addresses the potential for spills of contaminated soil or debris by preplanning. A review of the work to be performed at this site and the materials to be used indicates that spills likely to occur at this site would be limited to VOC contaminated soils, decontamination fluids, and hydraulic oils. Should an uncontrollable spill of a hazardous material occur on the site, the Rocky Flats hazardous materials response team will be summoned, and the Field Supervisor and Project Manager will be notified.

### **7 6 3 Dust Control Measures**

Dust suppression will be applied by three different methods per the Field Implementation Plan. Potable water will be used for routine dust suppression for the excavation, transport, and stockpiling of contaminated soil. Figure 1.0 shows the area of excavation for T-3 and T-4; potential spill zone of contaminated soil will be addressed by potable water dust suppression. The contaminated soil feed stockpile (Figure 1.0) will be sprayed with potable water during daily stockpile operations. The contaminated soil feed stockpile will be covered with a tarp at the end of the daily soil excavation and stockpiling activities. To prevent windblown dispersion of particulates, the excavation face of each trench and the surface of the treated soil stockpiles or any other areas will be sprayed with a dust suppression additive during sustained wind events greater than 20 miles per hour, before the weekend break in field activities, and before any stop work activities. Monitoring activities will be performed in accordance with FO 01, Air Monitoring and Dust Control, and the action levels found in Table 7-2 will be followed.

### **7.6 4 Buddy System**

The "buddy system" will be used during field work requiring the use of Modified Level D PPE or greater. As part of the buddy system, personnel will not enter or leave the EZ alone.

### **7 6 5 Communications**

Radios for on-site communication will be available. EMAD-6 will be used for communication during the duration of this project.

## **7.6.6 Prohibited Activities**

The following activities are prohibited

- Eating, drinking, chewing gum or tobacco, smoking, or any practice that increases the probability of hand-to-mouth transfer and ingestion of material is prohibited except in designated areas. Prescribed drugs should not be taken by personnel on operations where the potential for absorption, inhalation, or ingestion of toxic substances exists unless specifically approved by a qualified physician. Good personal hygiene should be practiced by field personnel to avoid ingestion of contaminants or spread of contaminated materials.
- Smoking will be prohibited within the CRZ and EZ during this project.
- No facial hair which interferes with a satisfactory fit of the mask to face seal is allowed on personnel required to wear a respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus.
- Contact lenses are prohibited in the exclusion zone.

## **7.6.7 Illumination**

Night work will be performed in compliance with 29 CFR 1926.56, Illumination.

## **7.6.8 Sanitation**

Potable water and toilet facilities which comply with 29 CFR 1910.120(n) must be available to on-site personnel.

# **8.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE**

## **8.1 EMERGENCY SERVICES**

Procedures for emergency response are given in Section 8.2. The Field Supervisor will coordinate emergency response for the project site. The following phone numbers and directions will be posted in a prominent location in the support zone. The HSS will confirm the location of and directions to the hospital and medical clinic. Any revisions to this section must be posted and all personnel notified of the changes. Figure 8.1 shows the locations of T-3 and T-4 and their proximity to Central Avenue and the East Access Road.

### **8.1.1 Emergency Phone Numbers**

In case of an emergency, the RFETS emergency services must be notified. The emergency number for the medical, fire department, and security force is extension 2911. Table 2-1 presents the T-3/T-4 project personnel telephone list. These numbers will be posted next to telephones at the site.

**\*All Life Threatening Emergencies:  
Dial Extension 2911**

### **8.1.2 Rocky Flats Occupational Health Medical Facility (Building 122)**

The Rocky Flats Medical Facility in Building 122 is to be used for medical injuries and emergencies. Depending on the seriousness of the injury, injured personnel may also require care by Avista Hospital. The need for Avista Hospital will be determined by Occupational Health and the individual injured. If a cut or abrasion occurs while inside the EZ, an Radiological Control Technician must be notified immediately to perform a wound count before transport to medical. The medical facility also can hold any contaminated personnel (i.e., radiological) with injuries until decontamination can be performed.

#### **Directions to the Rocky Flats Occupational Health Medical Facility**

From the Contractor's yard, go north to Central Avenue and turn left (west) onto Central Avenue. Continue for approximately 1.25 miles. Building 122 will be on the left (south) side of the guard building to the right. See Figure 8.2.

### **8.1.3 Avista Hospital**

Avista Hospital is to be used for all non-emergency medical incidents requiring medical attention for subcontractor personnel.

#### **Directions to Avista Hospital**

From the Contractor's yard, go north to Central Avenue and turn right (east) onto Central Avenue. Continue east to the east entrance of plantsite, turn left (north) onto Indiana Street. At the intersection of Indiana Street and Highway 128, turn left (west). Continue west on Highway 128 to the intersection of McCaslin Boulevard. Turn right (north) onto McCaslin Boulevard. Continue north on McCaslin past the intersection with Highway 36 to Dillon Road. Turn right (east) on Dillon Road and continue to South 88th Street, then turn right (south). Turn right (west) on Health Park Drive and continue until it ends. The hospital is located at 100 Health Park Drive. See Figure 8.3.

## **8.2 EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES**

The Project Manager, with assistance from the Field Supervisor and HSS, has responsibility and authority for coordinating all emergency response activities until proper authorities arrive and assume control. In the event that evacuation of the project area is necessary, the support zone will be the assembly area. All personnel will be accounted for using the project's daily sign in and sign out log sheet located in T900D.

### **8.2.1 Injury Due to Heat**

If a person is suffering from heat exhaustion (profuse perspiration, normal body temperature), the following procedures will be taken:

- 1 Remove the person to a cooler, shaded area
- 2 Give eight ounces of Gatorade every 15 minutes for three or four doses
- 3 Allow the person to rest
- 4 If the person is suffering from cramps, press warm, wet towels over the cramped area



Figure 8-2 Directions to the Rocky Flats Occupational Health Medical Facility

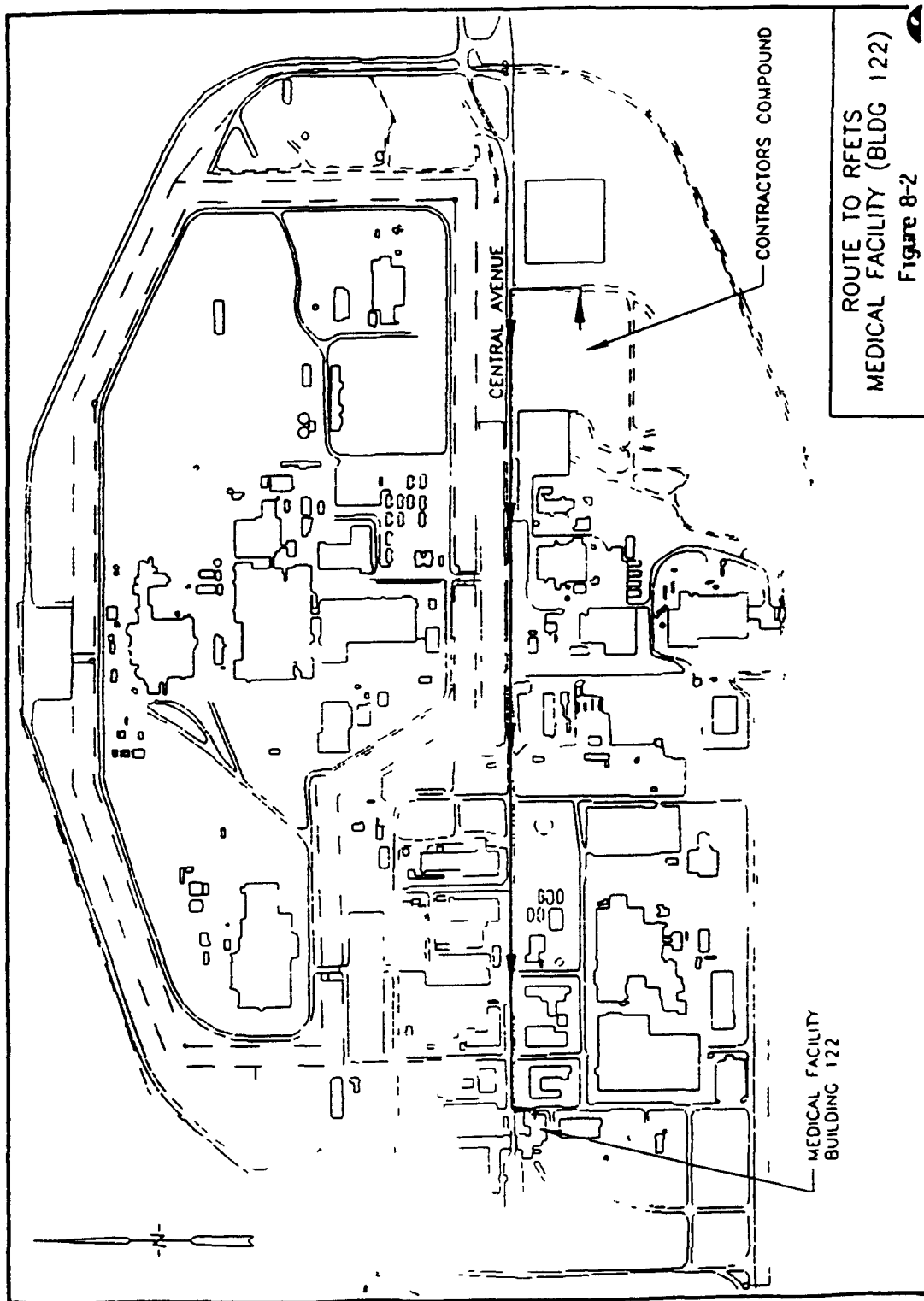
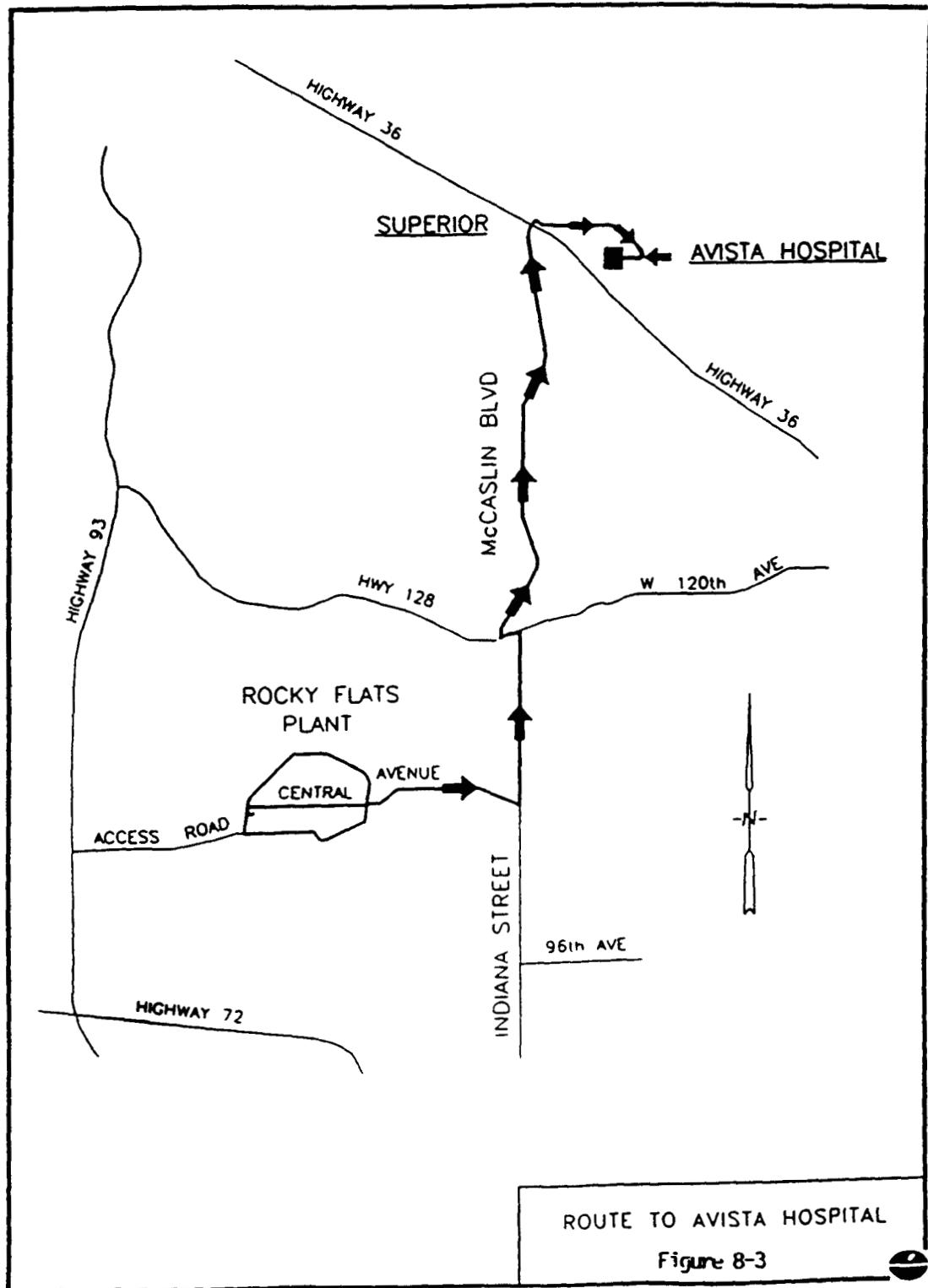




Figure 8-3 Directions to Avista Hospital



If a person is suffering from heat stroke (skin hot and dry, very high body temperature), the following procedures will be taken

- 1 Decontaminate the victim
- 2 Cool the victim quickly by soaking the person in cool but not cold water, sponging the body with rubbing alcohol or cool water, or pouring water on the body
- 3 Reduce the body temperature to a safe level (about 102 to 105°F)
- 4 Observe the victim for ten minutes. If the body temperature starts to rise again, cool the victim again
- 5 Transport to hospital for medical attention as soon as possible

### **8.2.2 Fire/Explosion**

In the event of a fire or explosion, the Rocky Flats Fire Department should be summoned immediately. On arrival, the Project Manager or designated alternate will advise the fire commander of the location, nature, and identification of the hazardous materials at the site.

If it is safe to do so, site personnel may remove or isolate flammable or other hazardous materials which may contribute to the fire. Otherwise, immediate evacuation of the area is indicated.

Fire extinguishers are provided at the site.

In the event of an explosion, all personnel will be evacuated and the fire department notified. No one shall re-enter the area until it has been cleared by explosives safety personnel.

### **8.2.3 Natural Disasters**

Natural disasters may occur at the site due to weather. These include lightning and high winds.

- 1 Lightning – Persons should not work in open areas, near trees or other equipment outside during lightning storms. Stop work until storm passes. If possible, clear the site until storm passes.
- 2 High winds – If high winds are forecast, the site should be cleared before the winds become hazardous. Workers should be instructed to go to an appropriate shelter. If winds are sustained at 35 miles per hour, work will be stopped until the wind subsides, or until authorization from Kaiser-Hill is given to resume field work.
- 3 If an evacuation is called, account for all persons before leaving the site.
- 4 Notify the Project Manager of any work stoppage due to lightning and high winds.

## **8.3 EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT**

This equipment will be stored at appropriate locations selected during site mobilization. Emergency response equipment will be moved from one site to another based on changing locations of field activities in order to ensure that emergency equipment is available in the work area.

- 1 Fire extinguishers (10 lb A/B/C)
- 2 First aid kit. At least one industrial first aid kit will be provided and maintained fully stocked in the support zone.
- 3 Gatorade or equivalent
- 4 Extra full set of PPE
- 5 Emergency eye wash stations

## **APPENDIX A**

### **ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSES**

ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS REPORT NUMBER.

JOB / PROJECT T3/T4 Source Removal Project

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION Trench Excavation

STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARD	PROTECTIVE CONTROL MEASURE
Remove Topsoil	Aboveground and Underground Utilities  Heavy Equipment Personal Injury, Property or Equipment Damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Existing overhead lines T3 will be disconnected, grounded, and LO/TO</li><li>• Receive approved Soil Disturbance Permit as required by plant procedures</li><li>• Only authorized qualified trained personnel will operate heavy equipment Spotters on the ground will assist equipment operators in manipulating vehicles and equipment into tight spaces</li><li>• Operators shall maintain a constant awareness of personnel and equipment in the work areas</li><li>• To approach within 20 feet of the excavator during operation, contact the operator through the radio or visually, wait until the bucket is placed on the ground, then approach the excavator</li></ul>

Excavate Trench	Cave-in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Entry into excavation not permitted Design of any support system shall be reviewed and approved by a professional engineer A competent person trained in soils identification will be present in the field</li> <li>• Spoil material will be placed at least 6 feet from the edge of the trench excavation to avoid load strain on the sidewalls Nonessential equipment will be staged at least 20 feet outside of the excavation area.</li> </ul>
	Fall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workers entering the 6 foot safety zone around the excavation will wear a full body harness with a lifeline attached to a stationary body The excavation/trench will be guarded on all sides with fencing</li> </ul>
	Heat Stress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heat Stress Work/Rest Regimes based on ACGIH, 1994-1995 Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Exposure Indices Provide cool fluids for work crews Rest in shaded, cool area. Perform physiological monitoring on workers during breaks</li> </ul>
	Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comply with Hearing Conservation Program Conduct noise surveys on activities in question Provide hearing protection on site</li> </ul>
	Chemical Contact, Radiological Contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Always wear PPE as specified in Section 7.2 of the project specific Health and Safety Plan</li> </ul>
Seperate Debris	Slip, Trip, Fall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exercise good housekeeping</li> </ul>
	Strains, Sprains, pinching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Size up the job Use mechanical equipment to lift and move items when possible Get assistance when necessary</li> </ul>
	Chemical Contact, Rad Contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Always wear PPE as specified by IH and Rad Engineering</li> </ul>

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ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS REPORT NUMBER.

JOB / PROJECT T3/T4 Source Removal Project

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION Waste Management

STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARD	PROTECTIVE CONTROL MEASURES
Filter Disposal	Chemical Contact, Rad Contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Always wear PPE as specified by IH, Rad Engineering</li> <li>• Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) will be obtained for chemicals brought on site and reviewed with project personnel before using the chemical material</li> </ul>
Condensate Water Disposal	Spills, Leaks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The tanks, transfer hoses, valves, and tanker truck will be inspected and their integrity assured prior to use</li> </ul>
Condensate NAPL Disposal	Spills, Leaks, Chemical Contact  Personal injury (pinch points, strains & sprains, cuts)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The drums and containers will be inspected and their integrity assured prior to relocation</li> <li>• Prior to the movement of any drums or containers, employees involved in the drum transfer or movement shall be warned of the potential hazards associated with the contents of the drums or containers</li> <li>• Employees will not stand upon or work from drums or containers. If drums need to be moved any distance, a drum dolly or forklift should be used</li> </ul>

Debris Disposal	Traffic - Vehicle accidents, personal injury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Place physical barrier (i.e., barricades, fencing) around work areas regularly occupied by pedestrians. If working adjacent to roadways, have workers wear fluorescent orange vests. Assign flag persons if necessary to direct local traffic. Do not park vehicles where tires rest on air-lines. Wear seat belts when vehicles are in motion.</li> </ul>
	Back injury, strains and sprains,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lift with legs, not back. Do not lift awkwardly sized items and those items over 60 pounds. Get assistance when necessary.</li> </ul>
	Pinch points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep hands and feet clear of moving/suspended materials and equipment. Wear hard toe/shank safety shoes/boots.</li> </ul>
	Drum Spillage/Puncture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use a drum dolly or forklift to move drums. Label all drums as to their contents. Do not move bulging or leaking drums.</li> </ul>
	Slip, trip, or fall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not stand on drums, boxes, or bags of stored materials.</li> <li>• Good housekeeping is essential around waste management areas.</li> </ul>
	Cuts, bruises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use leather work gloves for materials handling.</li> </ul>
	Chemicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wear eye protection as needed (i.e., safety glasses, goggles, face shield). Wear appropriate protective clothing and chemical resistant gloves as specified.</li> </ul>
General Waste Management	Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fire extinguishing equipment will be on hand and ready for use to control releases of flammable or ignitable materials.</li> <li>• Drums will be properly marked and labeled as to the contents.</li> </ul>

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ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS REPORT NUMBER.

JOB / PROJECT T3/T4 Source Removal Project

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION Treated Soil Management

STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARD	PROTECTIVE CONTROL MEASURES
Windborne Dust	Re-suspension of rad-contaminated soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dust suppression using hydroseeder water spray</li> <li>• Always wear PPE as specified in Section 7.2 of the site specific Health and Safety Plan</li> </ul>
Haul Soil	Traffic - Vehicle accidents, personal injury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Place physical barrier (i.e., barricades, fencing) around work areas regularly occupied by pedestrians</li> <li>• If working adjacent to roadways, have workers wear fluorescent orange vests</li> <li>• Assign flag persons if necessary to direct local traffic</li> <li>• Wear seat belts when vehicles are in motion</li> </ul>
Trench Backfill	<p>Heavy Equipment Operation</p> <p>Falls</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only authorized qualified trained personnel will operate heavy equipment</li> <li>• Spotters on the ground will assist equipment operators in manipulating vehicles and equipment into tight spaces</li> <li>• Operators shall maintain a constant awareness of personnel and equipment in the work area.</li> <li>• If working adjacent to roadways, have workers wear fluorescent orange vests</li> <li>• Workers entering the 6 foot safety zone around the excavation will wear a full body harness with a lifeline attached to a stationary body</li> <li>• The excavation/trench will be guarded on all sides with fencing</li> </ul>

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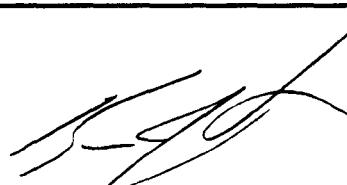
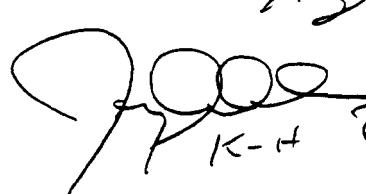
# ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS APPENDIX 1

**ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS REPORT NUMBER:** \_\_\_\_\_

**JOB/PROJECT:** Source Removal at Trenches T-3 and T-4

**ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION:** Preparing for and applying ConCover® dust suppression cover material

STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARD	PROTECTIVE CONTROL MEASURES
Mobilize CAPS dust suppression machine	General Area, radiological and VOC hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See general area AHA reports</li> <li>• Read MSDS for ConCover® A,B</li> <li>• Read procedures for mixing and applying material with CAPS system</li> <li>• Receive training on CAPS operation</li> </ul>
Add ConCover® Remediation bag "A" to CAPS mixing tank	Respirable silica dust  Eye hazard  Cutting hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perform step outdoors</li> <li>• Minimize dust generation</li> <li>• Use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators with dust cartridges until evaluation by IH</li> <li>• Safety glasses, goggles, or face shield recommended</li> <li>• Operator must use caution when cutting open bags of ConCover® to add to mixing tank</li> </ul>
Applying ConCover® using CAPS system	Falling off moving CAPS system  Noise over 85 dba  Height/falls  High Pressure Sprays  Moving machinery (blades in agitator tank pulleys off drive motor)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Railing gate must be closed and driver must operate towing rig at slow, methodical speed</li> <li>• Operator must be enrolled in hearing conservation program and be wearing hearing protection</li> <li>• Railing gate must be closed when applying ConCover®</li> <li>• Do not point applicator cannon at personnel</li> <li>• Do not wear loose clothing do not allow arms/legs to be placed in mixing (agitator) tank</li> </ul>
Using hose attachment	Extreme heat generation in pump may cause mechanical failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Per application procedure the CAPS recirculation valve must be open when operating the hose attachment</li> </ul>

 5-20-94  
 R. S. S. S. S.  
 5/24/94  
 J. K. H. S. S.

**ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS REPORT NUMBER**

**JOB/PROJECT** T-3/T-4 Source Removal Project

**ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION** Sampling

STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARD	PROTECTIVE CONTROL MEASURES
General Field Mobilization	General Site Hazards	Site Specific HSP training
Prep Bottles with preservatives	Chemical Exposure (splashes, burns, etc from acids)	Use appropriate safety glasses and chemical resistant gloves Use in well ventilated area
Take sample from bucket	Overhead Hazard	Wear hard hat when sampling near backhoe bucket
	Vehicular safety	Wear orange safety vest when sampling near moving equipment
Take sample from TD Units	Slips, Trips, Falls	Use caution when walking around site Be aware of trip hazards Maintain clean site area Keep aisleways, pathways, and work areas free of obstructions
	Additional Heat Stress Risk	Monitor heat stress of workers and limit time if necessary
Take samples from soil stockpiles	Slips, Trips, Falls	Use caution when walking around site Be aware of trip hazards Maintain clean site area Keep aisleways, pathways, and work areas free of obstructions
Moving samples in cooler	Personnel Back Injury	Lift with legs, not back Seek assistance lifting awkwardly sized items and those over 60 pounds
<b>H&amp;S TRAINING</b>	<b>SPECIAL EQUIPMENT</b>	

*B. J. ... 5-6-96*  
*[Signature] 5/14/96*

**APPENDIX B**  
**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS**  
**(MSDS)**

**To be included at a later date**